

In other respects the species agree closely. The male of *fitchii* which is before me differs from that of *vertebratus*, and also from the female of *fitchii*, in that the wings fall slightly short of the apices of the fore tarsi instead of extending a little beyond them; this may be a variable character and I do not make use of it owing to lack of material for comparison.

I have seen the pupa of another species of *Promachus*, to which I have been unable to assign a species name. It agrees with *vertebratus* in the structure of the lateral cephalic process in having the upper thorn simple, but the upper cephalic thorns are similar to those of *fitchii*, and the lateral process has the thorns shorter than in *vertebratus*. As in the other two species there are only 3 postspiracular thorns on the first abdominal segment; the transverse dorsal armature is very similar to that of *fitchii* in as far as the lateral areas are concerned, but there are no short thorns between the long ones on the seventh dorsal segment, and the apical segment has the upper pair of thorns much swollen at base and ending in rather long sharp points, while the 2 small thorns are stronger and the ventral posterior margin has also 2 small thorns. The length of this species is 14 mm.

Vertebratus and *fitchii* are predaceous on white-grubs, *Phyllophaga* (= *Lachnosterna*) spp., the larval habits of the unidentified species are unknown to me.

I take this opportunity of intimating that the pupa which I described under the name *Promachus milberti* in the paper previously referred to, is correctly identified. I had some doubt about the identity when I wrote the paper as the exuvia were not connected with reared imagines; but since the paper appeared I have had the opportunity of examining a reared specimen which confirms my tentative identification.

OPEROPHTERA (RACHELA) BRUCEATA HULST.

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In Entomologica Americana, Vol. VI, pp. 123-24, Dr. Geo. D. Hulst describes this species. He says: "The female of this species (I have several before me) is almost entirely wingless.

It has just the merest rudiments of wings—and from its color and size, I have no doubt it has, if taken, been looked upon as the ♀ of one of the species of *Anisopteryx* (= *Paleacrita*, *Alsophila*). It is of a grayish black color. Antennæ and legs annulated with white. Thorax and abdomen marked above more or less with blackish.”

This description is at variance with two specimens which I secured in the Catskill Mts. in early winter, November 26 and 27, 1915. There had been a fall of snow eighteen inches deep some days before, but it had melted rapidly and these examples were taken walking up the trunks of maples, one in the early morning, the other at dusk. The males had been rather plentiful some ten days previous.

Dr. Hulst was prone to mix his species, and his description above quoted applies apparently to an example of the so-called *Anisopteryx* among the several before him, and for this reason I append the following:

♀. Length 23–25 mm. Form slender. Palpi slender, porrect. Tongue rudimentary. Antennæ long and fine. Frons broad, slightly bulging. Eyes large. Legs rather long. Hind femora a little heavier and twisted, with all spurs. Vestiture smooth. Color a faded seal brown inclining to yellowish, with a sprinkling of ashen white scales. Antennæ brown above, white beneath. Front and thorax above brown; beneath more heavily ashen. Tip of abdomen white. Abdomen above with ashen scales, mixed rather freely with brown, leaving a dorsal patch of clear brown on the first segment of the abdomen, with decreasingly smaller ones on the next three or four segments following. Legs and tarsi brown, with their inner surfaces ashen. Wing pads very small, brown tipped with ashen.

It will be observed that the legs and antennæ are not annulate with white and the colors differ from the original description.

The specimens above described are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. If my notes are correct, the original type specimens are not in existence.